

# Daily Eagle

MARSHALL M. MURDOCK, Editor.

The Kansas City Star has discovered, already, that the live Tolstoi is not the one that is dead. Great head.

A young man named Strauss has gone off with \$3,000 worth of diamonds belonging to his boss, who is non compos mentis at the loss.

The official count of the money in the United States sub-treasury in New York, just completed, discloses the surprising fact that the money was all present or accounted for.

Johnny Wamaker proposes to have a round with the United States senate. His proposed racket will vividly disclose to him the fact that that body is not his Philadelphia Sunday school.

The great Arkansas river shows a greater volume of water than at any time for a year, which indicates that our special of the immense rain fall in the upper valley were not overdrawn.

The shortest trans-Atlantic voyage on record was made last week by the City of Paris in five days, twenty-three hours and seven minutes, and this included a delay of three hours by reason of a fog.

Wichita has just sent one hundred cats to Oklahoma. What breed?—Salina Gazette.

Multi-use, of course: the only sort that affords no a-mews-ment, on account of the ban.

It is very clear that the supreme court of Mississippi is not in sympathy with the prohibition sentiment of the times, else it would not hold that a minor may buy intoxicating liquors by the drink by simply claiming to act as agents for adults. The effect of the decision is to legalize drinking by proxy.

A Missouri man who recently made a visit of six weeks to Kansas has circulated the slander that he spent five of them in running after his hat.—Kansas City Star. Well, we'll wager an ounce of salt against a gill of your eye water that it was the first time he has been sufficiently free of tangle foot to run at all, since he was big enough to swing a will.

The Chincaw people are not saying much about the probable change that will in a short time exist through the whole of their country. It is, however, an evident fact to them that there will be a different status of affairs here soon, and the wise ones are educating themselves to be ready for the change when the time shall come for them to accept the benefits and blessing that civilization and education are bringing them.—Purcell Register.

The report that Mr. Howells, the novelist, is going to Wichita probably originated in the statement that he is looking for a study in "still life."—Kansas City Star.

A wise man is Mr. Howells, as well as a clever novelist, and when he gets to Wichita he will find that there is still life here and a good deal of it—more than can be said of some more pretentious towns we know of.

The Payne mentioned in yesterday's dispatches as about to quit politics is not Henry B. of Standard Oil notoriety, who occupies one of the chairs accredited to Ohio in the United States senate. It will take a stronger inducement than a business position worth \$12,000 a year in salary to draw him out of politics. Something like a Republican revolution in Ohio will be necessary to retire the slick old citizen from Cincinnati.

There were forty-four men killed and wounded for every 1,000 in the Mexican war, while there were 432,744 killed, wounded and starved to death in the late war on the union side, or 185 out of every 1,000. But, then, the per cent of difference is not so great as at first appears when we come to think of the difference in the time it took and the increased facilities for killing in the way of modern guns and ammunition.

It is reported that Senator Stanford has declared his intention of introducing into the senate at its next session, a bill which will, if it becomes a law, prohibit aliens from voting until after residence of twenty-one years in this country. That there is a demand on the part of a large number of citizens in the United States for some such legislation there is no doubt, but it is doubtful whether a measure as radical as that proposed by the California senator can be enacted into law by congress at this time for several reasons, which will be brought out and discussed if the attempt is made.

President Jacobs of the Canned Goods association of the Pacific coast stated to the senate committee that last year's pack was 1,500,000 cases; but owing to the exorbitant freight rates now in force, the pack would not exceed one-third as much this season. If this statement is true, and there is no reason to believe otherwise, it affords a good point for the encouragement of the canning industry in this state. California usually furnishes a large part of the canned fruits used in the west, and its failure to produce the usual quantity cannot fail to result beneficially to us this year, especially in view of the present prospect for an unusually large crop of fruit of all kinds, in increasing the demand for our demand for our canned goods. Canning establishments ought to abound and flourish in Kansas this year as never before.

The Kansas City Times will never, in this world, get over feeling good remembering that the Eld Knobs were Republicans and G. A. R. men. The Andersons, the Yeagers, the Quantrells, the Youngers and the James and all the hosts of murderers, bushwhackers, cut throats and robbers that infested the End hills and blue bottoms for a quarter of a century voted the Democratic ticket straight and hated the union, while the Times as the organ of the great unwashed of that district was compelled to submit to the indignant criticisms engendered by the slight ill-conceivings of its long-haired friends. For the most part the wild-eyed, red-handed supporters of border Democracy have gone to their final reward, but their pleas seem to be supplied by a fanatical little less reprehensible, holding its allegiance to the party of reform and human liberty. Oh, well, it's all Missouri. Poor old Missouri.

## A WORD TO THE WISE.

Under the above heading the Salina Republican of Tuesday contained a strong editorial article from which we extract this paragraph:

"Northwest Kansas has been sending hogs to Kansas City long enough. The fact of shipping them away from home to have them killed and back to have them eaten is preposterous. Northwest Kansas contains about three hundred thousand people. They pay for pork per year not less than two million dollars. The profit on this amounts to not less than five hundred thousand dollars. Besides giving this amount of clear profit to Kansas City, we could pay for help another five hundred thousand dollars. Thus a clear one million dollars could be kept among our own people, and put into buildings in Salina, instead of building brown stone fronts in Kansas City. All this of course on the presumption that Salina had a packing house, which it does not have."

What is true of northwest Kansas in regard to the production of hogs and the disposition of them was equally true as applied to the whole state until recently. But with the opening of the stock yards and packing houses in this city it is being rapidly changed in the southern half of the state. The farmers and stock raisers of Kansas are alive to the interests of the state as well as their own personal interests, but aside from this they (that is those who can reach this market as readily as any other outside the state) have found by actual comparisons of prices that they can do as well at all times, and many times better, selling their stock on the Wichita market than to carry it off, away from home—out of the state.

A good deal of criticism has been indulged in the past, of Kansas people going out of the state to do their trading, both in selling their surplus and buying their supplies, but it must be admitted that in this they have simply acted upon the promptings of a natural impulse to do the best for themselves they could. But now that time and effort and the increase of capital has changed and are changing the conditions that surround them; that there is no longer necessity for anyone to go outside the state for anything, except in special cases, such as exist everywhere, the people of the state are availing themselves of the home advantages, and while helping themselves by buying and selling at home, are contributing to the upbuilding of home markets and thus encouraging the further and more rapid development of the country and its resources.

## THE CITIES OF KANSAS.

The U. S. postal receipts of the various cities in Kansas for 1888 are made public by the department. The extraordinary showing made by Topeka is attributable to the postage accounts of the state officers and the general offices of the A. T. & S. F. railroad company. The following are the amounts returned by the respective cities: Topeka, \$80,150; Wichita, \$48,141; Atchison, \$33,767; Leavenworth, \$28,829; Lawrence, \$25,575; Kansas City, \$22,229; Emporia, \$19,132; Fort Scott, \$18,923; Salina, \$13,945; Hutchinson, \$13,954; Winfield, \$12,945; Ottawa, \$10,984; Arkansas City, \$10,850; Abilene, \$10,847; Garden City, \$10,609; Newton, \$10,120.

Paul Vandever, who went out of the railway service under Cleveland with such a flourish, has been reinstated.

## KANSAS FREIGHT RATES.

Representatives of all the railroads operating in Kansas held a conference yesterday afternoon with the board of railroad commissioners to discuss freight rates. Kansas, some changes are to be made at an early day and it is the desire of the board to agree upon a just and equitable basis for the new tariff. The changes to be made by the recent order relative to jobbing rates to Wichita and other cities were discussed at length. The various roads were represented at the meeting as follows: Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe—J. F. Goddard, vice-president; W. F. White, traffic manager; George R. Peck and A. A. Hurd, attorneys. Union Pacific—J. A. Hurd, attorney. Omaha, general freight agent; For. L. Williams and Charles Monroe, attorneys. Burlington & Missouri—G. W. Holdredge, general manager; W. W. Guthrie, attorney. Rock Island—E. St. John, general manager; M. A. Low, general counsel. Missouri Pacific—C. V. Lewis, assistant freight agent. Kansas City, For. L. Williams and Charles Monroe, general freight agent. St. Louis & San Francisco—F. D. Russell, assistant general freight agent.

## WHAT THE COURT SAID.

In the mandamus liquor case at Emporia, about which so much has been said, the supreme court in its decision, returning the liquors to the owners, says: "Intoxicating liquors are not contraband nor outlawed in this state. They are still property in legal contemplation and may be used for certain purposes, and may be legally used for almost any purpose for which intoxicating liquors may ever be used.

## KANSAS KOLLAIRY.

The first Chautauque assembly to meet in Kansas this year will be the one at Winfield. This has always been one of the most successful in the west. Kansas has three Chautauque assemblies, located at Topeka, Ottawa and Winfield.

Mr. Charles F. Scott has returned to the Iowa Court. Mr. Scott has been moving about for a year or so past at Lawrence, and spending some time at Washington as the correspondent of the Topeka Capital. His wanderings have added interest to his newspaper work.—Kansas City Gazette.

Hon. Geo. T. Anthony will give the annual address before the Alpha Beta literary society at the state university at Manhattan, Friday evening, May 14.

A large party of gentlemen from Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska, are making a tour of western Kansas, prospecting.

The young men of Kansas shall all wear diamonds and the young maidens shall ring their cheeks with diamonds. That's what central Kansas birds are singing just now. Make an-ost of it, good folks, and while you are about it, wear your million bushels.—Salina Gazette. Well, yes, you may put oooooooo at least.

Jack Stotter says that when a woman ties up her head in a towel and pins back her dress, it is a good time for her husband to go away on business. Well, Jack's old enough to know.

A woman living in the vicinity of Burton was bitten the other day by a rattlesnake while plowing in the field. There are few things which the women of Kansas should leave for the men to do, and even the snakes seem to know it.—Kansas City Star. What if there be no men around, as in the Burton case?

Dodge City has raised a great racket in the southwestern part of the state with the variety and magnitude of her new enterprises. But she's going to close it; that is to say is going to add a cheese factory to the list.

Ethan Walte, postmaster at Kingman, who recently tendered his resignation to take effect July 12, has been notified that he could not wait so long, and that his resignation should be immediate. Ethan doesn't think so, and is waiting to wait what the department is going to do about it.

Kansas City Nos. 1 and 2 are engaged, as a diversion, in a friendly sort of rivalry to see which can throw the largest number of fatalities by suicide, murder, assassination, etc. This far, we regret to say, No. 1 has the call.

The State Journal says a gentleman of Topeka claims to have discovered a deposit of tin in a county adjoining Shawnee, but the vague and indefinite way in which it speaks of it gives it a tin-tin-tin effect, so to speak.

Kansas will begin to feel her oats sure enough in a couple of weeks or so. It is estimated that there are nearly 3,000,000 acres sown to that cereal in the state this year.

## SILK CULTURE.

The Late State Convention at Wichita—The Osage Orange as Food for the Silk Worms—Silk and the Tariff—A Large Crop Anticipated This Year.

Mary M. Davidson, silk culturist of Junction City, writes an interesting letter to the Kansas City Gazette on the subjects embraced in the above heading, from which we make the following extracts:

This state is waking up to the importance of not only raising silk from the vast quantity of food which we have surrounding our farms and rural homes, but of the importance of having it manufactured also within our state. The state convention of silk growers held in Wichita on the 10th of April will be productive of much good. The Hon. Philip Walker, the government special silk agent, was present and delivered an interesting address. He says "the production of silk will be double in three years that of last year. It will produce twenty per cent of the entire product of the United States. The Osage orange belt of the country produces the largest amount of silk; what was at first discarded and discredited by the knowing ones is now coming into general use. 'The butts' of the cotton industry won." The manual of instructions we published seven years ago, "Designed especially to simplify the production of silk by the use of the Osage orange as a food plant in localities where it naturally abounds," has at last won the day. The "knowing ones" now know, and we know, we build better than we knew.

The only difficulty we have to contend with is the free importation of silk to the amount of \$30,000,000 annually. We can produce our own silk and must not so as to make it profitable. Mr. Walker says "an effort will be made during the coming session of congress to secure honest and just tariff protection for raw silk, which will make this industry stand alone, and to become profitable to the citizens of this state. It is understood that all the Kansas representatives in congress are heartily in favor of such an innovation and ready to work for it the next session."

There is now great encouragement held out to silk raisers. The flatures already established will purchase every pound of cocoons raised. The feeling of silk does not control the market, as it can only be profitably done in the large mills. There is no doubt in the minds of those well informed on the subject that the establishment of such mills will speedily follow the congressional legislation which has been referred to. Let us therefore endeavor to produce a larger crop this season, so that congress will be impressed with its importance when the bill on the revision of the tariff is brought before them. On this largely depends their action, and if we fail this year, we shall receive a setback for another year. Let us begin silk raising as vigorously as they have sugar and other industries, and soon it will be a permanent crop, as much so as any of the cereals. The work is light and the returns sure. The expense is so trifling the first year that it is within the means of all. There are no large tracts of land to be purchased. A few acres of land planted with the silkworm eggs the first year for experimental—that is, educational—work can be kept in any room in the house. After the nature and habits of the worms are learned, work can be commenced on a large scale, and with accommodations will permit. It is now ascertained that by a new process of liberating the eggs several crops can be raised during the summer. It has been thought that only one crop could be produced, because the eggs being annuals would not produce a second crop. Keeping them for this new purpose, and they may be legally used for almost any purpose for which intoxicating liquors may ever be used.

The helges being trimmed are constantly putting forth new leaves for the new crop. The young worms which the moisture from the leaves, and do not begin to eat them till the third year. For that reason they require fresh young leaves. Now, Mr. Editor, please do not be frightened by this long article, but let us try to buy silk culture, and if any of your readers get hold of this in an old Gazette, let them find something about silk culture in it, and if they wish to know more, they can enclose a stamp for information to

## PERTAINING TO THE FARM.

Money Value of Education to Farmers. Following are some extracts from the admirable address of Hon. Chas. S. Gled, delivered at the state university at Manhattan, a short time ago. There are suggestions, hints and facts contained therein that will be of interest to those engaged in agricultural pursuits to read and remember:

In Kansas the farmers must always be far the greater part of our population numbers. The question which their true friends ask is: "Must they always be the greater part of our population in numbers, or are they also to excel in intelligence and power? We should tolerate but one answer: Our farmers must be educated."

Farmers must be educated? The business of farming is not now chiefly a process of thumping rods with the time-honored hoe, but a science of today requires intelligent attention. It requires the care of one who knows something of chemistry, the nature of metals, and the laws of physics—the use of gas and steam. Farmers must be educated.

uated in order to prevent disease in themselves and the animals in their care. A knowledge of chemistry and botany and pharmacy will save more trees and roots and fruits and horses and cattle than any farmer can afford to lose. The science of variety—new breeds—in both the stock and the vegetable kingdom, is something which the farmer must understand if he proposes to keep pace with the procession.

The farmer needs education to help him successfully convert or market his products. The farmer who cannot intelligently survey the markets of the world, and enter those markets, is a farmer who cannot hope to rank as he should. The farmer must arm himself with all these aids to quality as against quantity. "All flesh is grass," said Solomon. "All flesh is not blue grass," says Ingalls. The blue-grass field is what we want and that we are willing to pay for.

And farmers must educate themselves in self defense, if for no other reason. So long as there exists an ignorant farmer, just so long will there be a smooth rascal in the shape of a tricky politician, a thieving lawyer or a dishonest merchant to feed on his vitality. Every such farmer will go with him to his grave and to the 3-per-cent-a-minute man, or some other human shark.

Kansas has already seen her farmers rise in wrath and attempt to correct what they believed were their political wrongs, and after great parades and successful elections, they have been disgraced and defeated because their chosen leaders and representatives were uncultured men, in every way unequal to the requirements made of them. History should never repeat itself in this respect.

In this connection the following statement from the Industrialist, the University paper, should have the serious attention of the communities it presents at such marked disadvantage in the matter referred to:

"The total attendance for the year, as shown by the forthcoming catalog, was 445, 27 less than the previous year. This reduction is less than might reasonably have been expected, in consideration of the short crop of corn throughout the southwestern third of the state. It is interesting to note that from all the interest of a straight line connecting Norton and Cowley counties, only ten students are found, though this region in past years has been well represented here. While but fifty-five counties are represented, it appears that only five east of a line joining Republic and Cherokee counties, and only three west of this line are in a little circle near the southeast corner of the state, difficult of access. The general distribution of patronage is excellent. It is noticeable, too, that every Farmer's Institute has become a center of interest in the college, proved by increased attendance."

## The Creamery Not a Panacea.

Secretary Graham in the Industrialist.

Like many other things that have risen and flourished in Kansas agriculture, the creamery is in danger from its friends. That it has a place here and perhaps a most important one perhaps none will question, but that it offers a panacea for all the ills of dry weather and low prices, as claimed by enthusiastic "boomers," may well be denied.

To the farmer who can avail himself of the advantages of a creamery it is most valuable in many ways. It furnishes him a ready market for his cream and thus brings him a fixed income at all seasons. It does his churning cheaply and better than he could do it, and furnishes him a good article of butter which is difficult to even imitate at home. It compels him to study the merits of breeds and to improve his own herds to a paying grade or quit the business. It causes him to study the subject of feeds and their combination into rations best suited to the object sought. It teaches him that a beef and a butter producing animal is not often found in the same hide, and that the methods of the range will bring disaster to the dairy herd. It enforces cleanliness and thrift in some degree, and so compels prosperity. It makes him put thought into his business, and teaches that many small things are necessary in a great total. Properly constructed and properly handled, it can result in nothing but good to the community that supports it, but that it will solve all the problems vexed questions which arise in making ends meet on the farm, is too much to claim for it. A creamery will pay, but it will not give something for nothing.

## More About Water Storage.

A. P. Linebarger, of Meriden, Kansas, takes up the above theme, as discussed by Dr. Parsons in the Kansas City Times, and makes some valuable suggestions that are entirely practical and timely. He says:

I have for some time made the same suggestions (the construction of ponds for the preservation of the rainfall in the regions of the west, subject to percolation) for the purpose of storing water, prompted by having seen in Italy many tracts of land channeled at short intervals with parallel ditches, having trees planted on their borders to protect the water from too rapid evaporation. And also by witnessing the occurrence of frequent droughts in the south of Ireland in midsummer. This region, beside its small natural lakes, has numerous ponds of water, formed by excavations in cutting turf. It seems evident that small bodies of water scattered at short intervals over a region of country have a greater tendency to produce a more uniform large bodies, as they have a greater tendency to evaporate from being more rapidly heated by the solar rays, thus yielding a humidity to the atmosphere, favorable to vegetation and to the precipitation of rain, then reduced to the level of the sea. The same reason the Cape Verde islands were denuded of trees, exposing their whole surface to the rapid evaporation of its moisture, there resulted a drought of three years' duration. With no water on their own surface and their proximity to the dry portion of the African continent, the ocean afforded them no rain. There is always a repulsion of moisture in the heat radiated from an arid soil.

I think all scientists must concede that a system of reservoirs, such as is suggested by Dr. Parsons, would produce higher and more uniform climates, and the results would be almost instantaneous after its completion. The imperious character of the subsoil of Kansas renders most of the activities of our rolling lands almost perfect watersheds; and there are few quarter sections that have not at least fifteen inches of water could be drained to some natural or artificial depression on the tract. But in order that the plan be efficient, their construction should be simultaneous over a large tract of country, and as a national benefit, promptly completed.

The promulgation by Dr. Parsons of his views and his highly patriotic and should entitle him to the gratitude of the country. The feasibility of the system is evident, and its beneficial results indisputable. Congress should be appealed to at once for a commission to carry it out; the nation would soon be repaid for the required subsidies.

As to Grass—Garden City Herald.

Alfalfa may truly be called the best of forage crops. It is richer in nutri-

ment than any of the grasses, and, as a crop to turn under, there is nothing superior. It quickly fills the soil with its roots, the tap-roots reaching great depths, bringing up a large amount of fertility from below, much of which is left as a fertilizing material near the surface, by the decay of the roots, which are equal in weight to the stalks and foliage. The clovers are plants requiring lime; hence, tenacious soils, as those containing considerable clay or marl, are especially adapted to their growth. Thus, alfalfa is fully at home in the west, where clay and loamy soils command the soil.

"All flesh is grass," says the good book. The farmer well knows that grass is the key-stone in the arch of agriculture. No grass, no cattle; no manure, no manure; no manure, no crops," says the Scotch proverb. These are fundamental truths, the first the key-note to the other two. Yet, how many farmers live up to the full knowledge of the value and the necessity of grass? How few there are whose list of grasses goes beyond timothy, red-top and clover. How large a proportion are there who understand fully the fact that grass is the sheet anchor of agriculture; that a good grass country is always a good grain country? Natural grasses will no longer pay in western Kansas. The native sod must be turned over to give place to something more valuable.

There are six artificial lakes in Decatur county well stocked with fish. Eggs are being shipped from McPherson to Montana by the car load.

E. W. Lamb, of Clyde, has a fish pond, the products of which keeps him well supplied with pocket money.

J. M. Smith, of Osborne, shipped 4,100 pounds of butter during the first four months of the present year, in addition to what he retained to city customers.

Several car loads of heavy horses have been shipped from northern Kansas to Washington Territory, and the dealers all report having received good prices.

Do not be afraid of beautifying your home too much. If an orchard tree would help things, then put out another tree. If you have too many wait a long time and deliberate well before cutting it down but cut it down rather than spoil your lawn entirely.

Reports from Minnesota and other wheat growing states, except Nebraska and Kansas, are unfavorable. Kansas, however, looks all in all in crop and fruit prospects. We will have a "stiff" to sell this fall and get something for it and don't you forget it.

## EXCHANGE SHOTS.

Toning Down, as it Were.

Winfield Telegram. Bill Hackney said to the blind man this morning as he gave him a quarter: "Yes, I suppose you think you miss seeing a great many things that would give you delight, but I am here to tell you, my friend, that at times I had been as blind as you are, and I would be far more happier than I am now. I don't want to be blind all the time, but at times wish I were as blind as you are."

## An Oklahoma Romance.

Denver Special to Commercial-Gazette.

The first romance from Oklahoma reached Denver. It was a romance of weeks ago. James C. Kendall, sheriff of Garfield county, and a soldier in the late war, deserted his wife after securing from her some \$400. About this time Clarence Martindale, one of Kendall's deputies, intimates to Mrs. Kendall that, as her husband is now in the penitentiary, he would not be out of place to elope and begin life anew in some strange country. After giving the matter serious consideration, she decided to avail herself of the opportunity afforded, and accordingly the two left last Monday for Oklahoma. On Wednesday morning they were making their way through the crowded highways of Oklahoma City, seeking some unclaimed piece of land, who should make his appearance on the scene but James C. Kendall. Martindale, on seeing escape impossible, walked up to the unfaithful husband, saying: "Jim, here's your wife. We've been looking for you for a long time."

Then there was a joyful meeting, and what would have been a tragedy in Colorado turned out to be a friendly pleasantry in Oklahoma. Finding it impossible to secure desired claims the party have once more returned to their homes in Glenwood Springs.

## Sequence of Suffrage.

"My darling George," it used to be, "When wedded life was new; His title now is 'him' and 'he,' And sometimes 'you' and 'thee.'"

—Salina Gazette.

## Old Words Set to New Music.

From the New York School Bulletin. "It won't do for the National Association to meet in Kansas again. Such an eagerness for education has already developed that in school district 42 of Sedgewick county the school house, located at Manchester, was burned by those who wanted to have it nearer home. On January 15 an election was held to vote bonds for a new building, and when the votes were counted a free fight took place, in which knives and revolvers were conspicuous. Director J. L. Brown and his associates were badly wounded." School Bulletin moral: Don't go west, my boy.

## Not a Very Clever Boaz.

Lawrence Journal. A startling discovery was made at the insane asylum near Topeka several days ago which became public on Saturday night. A patient, Olaf Hammerbeck, who disappeared on the 29th of last November, was found hanging to a beam in the barn, strangled and dried by the action of the air, having been thus hanging undiscovered for nearly six months. It seems almost incredible even hidden by the hay, as it was, that the presence of the body was not previously ascertained.

## Tale of the Tadpoles.

Wichita has an organization with thirty members good and true who have started out for prohibition purposes. This reminds us of the tadpole which thought the tides were caused by the wiggling of its tail. It absorbed its tail but the tides continued.

## The Perfect Daily That Will Be.

Nashville American. The ultimate approximate perfection of the daily newspaper will not be the type of the spread eagle multi-page paper, but will be the journal which gives the well-sifted and well-edited news of the day in its condensed and attractive form, amplifying only such articles as have special importance and attractiveness for the greatest number of readers.

## Onward March of the Jews.

From the New York Sun. With increasing numbers, when the Jews shall number millions instead of 300,000 or 400,000, they will wield a financial influence and exercise in trade and the professions a power such as the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. I have gathered on the hospital boat City of Nashville, on which were about three hundred sick and wounded soldiers, and the next boat to her was the City of Madison, not over forty yards from us, which was then, and had



WHITE HOUSE  
The largest and most complete dry goods and carpet house in the state. Customers living out of town will receive samples on application. Mail orders a specialty.

Perhaps you are unaware that we have an unusually good Driving Glove with gauntlets for ladies. Call and look at them. We call your attention to the Ladies' Barritz Glove, a new creation for ladies' comfort. No buttons, hooks or fastenings of any kind. Only \$1.25 a pair.

We think we have found a Kid Glove that every lady will like at a popular price. Very elastic, perfect fitting and durable quality. THE FONTELROY KID GLOVE, every pair guaranteed. Price \$1.50. This glove has never been sold west of Chicago. Innes & Ross are the sole agents of the Fontelroy Kid Glove. \$1.50 per pair. Remember we guarantee every pair.

We show a full line of colors in Ladies' Undressed Mousquetaire Kid Gloves, twelve button lengths, extra quality, for \$1.75 per pair. We know they are good.

Our Glove Department is very complete in all lines, especially in Ladies' Silk Gloves and Mitts, in black and colors. 50 dozen Black Mitts at 25 cents, worth 50 cents. 25 dozen Black Mitts at 50 cents, worth 75 cents.

## Ladies' Underwear Department.

Offer special inducements in Jersey Ribs, Balbriggan and Gauze Underwear for Ladies and Children. All sizes from infants to old age.

We make a sale on Ladies' Fine Ribbed Jersey Vests at 25 cents real value 40 cents. A small lot Ladies' Low Necked Sleeveless, extra fine, at 35 cents valued at 75 cents. Great bargain.

## Dress Goods Department.

Is prepared to please everybody with the finest selection of Black Faillie Francaise, Arnares, Bengualines, Poplins, Fancy Weaves of all descriptions. Also an unprecedented variety of wool fabrics.

New Line of Challies in dark and light grounds. Beautiful Brilliantines in light colors, tints and designs. Black and white checks and stripes in summer weight.

Washable India Silk, neat pretty patterns, purchased specially for children's wear.

Summer Fancies in Dress Silk at 48 cents. Extra fine and very desirable.

Nun's Veilings for summer suitings, stripes and plain. Also a beautiful line of Black Priestly's bordered goods, exquisitely soft and desirable goods for summer.

## Attend Our Feather Duster Sale.

50 dozen Ladies' Mull Ties at 21 cents, worth 35 cents. 200 dozen Ladies' Fancy Bordered Handkerchiefs at 13 cents each or two for 25 cents. Every one a gem.

## Every Department Has Its Bargains.

It pays to examine what we have to sell.

## An Ironical Compliment.

Pasadena Union. Notwithstanding Los Angeles is a resort for invalids and those suffering from many ailments, yet it can boast of having the lowest death rate of any city of its size in the United States. Last month the total of deaths in that city was forty-six. Having this upon a population of 80,000 the rate is thus found to be 6.9 per 1000 souls.

## After His Scalp, Eh? Well.

Huron Post. Marsh Murrell has boldly quoted what Grant Allan said about women. Alas! Brother Marsh, the suffragists will soon be wearing "old pink" switches made from your back, back hair.